

Pocahontas Times.

S. E. LOURY. C. F. MOORE.
LEURY & MOORE,
PRINTERS.

Published at the Post Office at Huntersville, W. Va., on second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	1 yr.
Two inch	1.00	2.00	3.00	10.00
Three inch	1.50	3.00	4.50	15.00
Four inch	2.00	4.00	6.00	20.00
Five inch	2.50	5.00	7.50	25.00
One column	10.00	20.00	30.00	100.00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., \$1.00 in advance; after 6 months, \$1.25; after 12 months, \$1.50. These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.
Jan. 31, 1889.

POST NORTH REVEAL.

The New York World, and a few other newspapers of less importance, have lately made themselves very busy in condemning Grover Cleveland and charging him with the defeat of the democratic party. A recent editorial of the World is very pronounced and bitter in its charges, and its opinion inconsistent and untrue.

We do not pretend to say that Cleveland made no mistakes, nor do we deny that he had many faults. But we do say that he was not the cause of the defeat of the democratic party. His mistakes consisted not in the end aimed at, but in the means he adopted to reach it.

No doubt his measureless message to Congress, which urged all other questions into the one great issue of tariff reform, was the beginning of our defeat. Not because the recommendations of that message were wrong, but because they were untimely, and resulted in arousing the opposition to such active energy as terminated in a suppression of the will of the people by political craftiness.

In this action Grover Cleveland was only aiming to do what the platform of his party had promised to do, and was urged on by his party leaders of no mean standing nor limited experience, in whom he had reason to place confidence, and among the many voices clamoring for tariff reform could be distinctly heard the deep-toned, persistent cry of the New York World. On the strength of these appeals the issue was made up, the battle fought and the issue lost, though not forever. How momentous and unfair it is for those who helped to make the issue, having to justify themselves, now to charge the failure entirely to that one man who was never enough to lead the fight and who never wavered. Granting that Cleveland only saw defeat in chargeable, and that the New York World opposed his policy, it would now be extremely ungenerous to make such a record, since all admit that Cleveland endeavored to give the people a fair and upright administration; but as it happens the World confounded Cleveland of course it did. Cleveland is the same man now that he was before the election and our opinion of him is unchanged. Let us not keep upon him the burden of our disappointment, but let us stand with him in triumph, let us not stand with him in defeat, but let us stand with him in defeat, let us stand with him in defeat.

Judge A. C. Hayden has been elected President of the State Bar Association. Judge Hayden has made a splendid record in his judicial career and as a lawyer.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The dead lock in the West Virginia Legislature was broken on the 21st, after about two weeks had been consumed in doing nothing. Col. R. S. Carr, of Kanawha county, was elected President of the Senate on the 12th ballot, receiving ten votes from the democrats and six from the republicans, so that neither side can claim any great victory in the result.

Col. Carr is a union labor man, and it is not known certainly how he will vote when it comes to the election of a United States Senator. He is a man of considerable ability and is said to possess in a large measure the qualities of a good presiding officer. But whether the selection be wise or not, it is a great relief to the people to have the affair ended.

Since the organization several ballots have been taken for U. S. Senator, in which the republicans have voted pretty solidly for Goff and the democrats scattering, with Kenna in the lead. These ballots, however, have but little significance, as the democrats have not been anxious to effect an election. The Constitution provides that balloting for U. S. Senator shall begin the second Tuesday after organization, but as one branch of the Legislature did not organize until a late day, the democrats think it wise to postpone an election until the second Tuesday after the organization of the Senate. The democrats held a caucus, adopting the two-third rule, and agreeing to stand by the caucus nominee. Jno. E. Kenna lacked but one delegate was absent when it is conceded is a Kenna man. So the defeat of Senator Kenna is not so certain after all. Geo. Goff can no doubt get the full vote of his party whenever he desires it; but it is estimated that he would still lack two votes, giving him the benefit of all the doubtful ones. To be sure, nothing is yet certain as to the outcome.

Nothing of importance has been done aside from political dodging. The Democratic Party and the Future. The editorial of the New York World, denouncing President Cleveland for the overthrow of the democratic party, was, as we have before shown, cowardly and unjust. Here is the one undisputed fact of the late campaign: there was not a cloud in the democratic sky when President Cleveland wrote his message. That that message had never been written we should have had a warning. Even after it was written had the democratic convention reaffirmed the platform of 1884, on which it had already carried the country, it would still have been victorious. It made Cleveland's message the platform, and it not only thereby postponed the very tariff reform it was fighting for, but it sacrificed the weightier and more precious principles which it was carrying and which it must carry to the end of time.

President Cleveland is not to be blamed for this. He obeyed the pressing demand of the leaders to whom he had given his confidence—and his loyalty to them, meant loyalty to the party. Now are those leaders to be blamed. They advised as they thought best.

We have no fear of party harmony in the future. What is best will be agreed on, and every democrat will support it. It is possible that the issue has been already made so aggressively that the democratic party is committed for the future to a fight for tariff reform in the same terms as those on which we have just been defeated. If so, all right. We shall do our part of the work to lose and earnestness. It may be that Brother Wadsworth's "renewal of agitation" with which he hoped to "arouse the attention" of the country (and accordingly) will be lowered.

and the voice of reason substituted therefor. If so, all the better and we shall fight with equal earnestness and more hope. Until the issues for 1892 are made up and their exact terms agreed on their should be the fullest discussion among democrats as to what is best. The policy of one democrat denouncing or suspecting every other democrat who differs with him, is not only untrue but unpatriotic.

When the issues are made up and the platform adopted every democrat must then sink his personal views and fall into ranks. Until then let us keep cool and study the situation seriously. Let us pocket pride and prejudice and put democratic success above every personal consideration. If every democrat will do this we shall triumph again in 1892 in spite of the admission of republican territories and the appointment of the new census—Atlanta Constitution.

Amend the Electoral Law.

The error in the returns of the Presidential electors of Texas, even if not amended, would be immaterial as affecting the general result. It would simply reduce by thirteen Mr. Cleveland's vote in the electoral college, and leave Mr. Harrison's vote unchanged.

But the fact that such an error was committed and that the counting of the vote of Texas is thereby endangered suggests the very serious consequences that might ensue where the throwing out of the vote of a sovereign State would give the election to a defeated candidate.

It is necessary of course to have some act as the choice of a President performed by safe and systematic methods, that no question may arise as to the legitimacy of the election, but it would be well to relieve the law in some way of technicalities that by misconstruction or oversight, might wholly revolutionize the declared will of the people at the polls.

It is known, beyond all quibble or peradventure, that the people of Texas chose Cleveland electors at the last election—as well known as it is that the people of Maine chose Harrison electors, and a blunder of the electors in not signing their names in the proper place would never disabuse the minds of the people of the consciousness, amounting to positive knowledge, that the electors were duly and lawfully chosen.

Under no circumstances, short of an absolute failure or refusal of a State to send in its returns, should it be possible to count out the vote. It is not a small matter. It is a matter enough with changed conditions to precipitate the Republic into another civil war. The law must be so amended as to make such a catastrophe impossible.—Washington Post.

The \$200,000 mortgage of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was recorded at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday of last week, and is being recorded in every county on the lines of that railroad. The mortgage is made to the Central Mortgage Company of New York, and it is on the property of the road from a point on James river below Richmond, Va., to Huntington, W. Va., thence to a point of connection with the Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy Road. It is also on the extension from Richmond, Va., to Newport News and thence to Fowling, near Norfolk, Va., and also upon the line from Ashland, Ky., to Corning, Ky., and on the bridge between Corning, Ky., and Cincinnati.

SENATORS BE ELECTED.

Illinois re-elects Senator Cassius M. Peck. Texas re-elects Senator Coke. Oregon re-elects Senator Dolph. And North Carolina re-elects Senator Hanson. West Virginia—

A 5000 NOVE.

Mr. Oster's bill on the subject of naturalization, if it should pass Congress, would go a long way toward reducing some of the evil which the country is undergoing from its lax methods of making citizens of aliens.

The provisions of the bill briefly stated, are: requirement that an alien must reside five years in the United States before he can become a citizen; that at the expiration of that time he must appear in court and prove his residence; a good moral character and fitness for citizenship. If the case is in the United States Court, notice of his application for naturalization must be served on the representative of the United States, and likewise in the case of a State Court, the representative of the State government must be notified and attend the hearing. The bill proposes to dispense with the present requirement of a declaration of intention.

The bill has made a favorable impression, and the indications for its becoming a law are good.—Chicago Star.

The electors who cast the vote of Texas for Mr. Cleveland omitted a material part of the statutory requirement in the business, and the President of the Senate directed the returns to be taken back to Texas for rectification. This will necessitate the re-convening of the electors at the Capitol of the State and the re-transmission of the vote to Washington. It is greatly doubted if this can be done in time to have the vote of Texas counted. It is a pity that "these" men who people will make such a blunder in such serious matters. What a condition of excitement would now prevail if Cleveland had carried New York, and this Texas blunder should threaten to nullify his election.—Charleston Gazette.

It seems odd to read that a Governor's message in this country, should be printed in a foreign language as well as our own. That is, more copies should be ordered printed in other languages than in English. The Texas Senate adopted a resolution to print 5,000 copies of Governor Ross' message in English, 3,000 in German, 2,000 in Bohemian and 2,000 in Spanish.

The Presidential electors for the State of Texas, in making their returns failed to endorse the envelope containing the vote, which makes it doubtful whether the vote of the Lone Star State will be counted. As the matter stands now it makes but little difference, but, if Cleveland had carried New York, it might have been a fatal mistake.

DEEP.

It is a common saying that the only way to get the best of a bad thing is to get the best of it. This is a very good rule to follow in all cases. If you have a bad cough, for example, you should get the best of it by using a good cough medicine. This will not only cure the cough, but it will also strengthen your lungs and improve your health.

Play's Cure for Consumption
Cough Medicine.
If you have a cough, whether it is a cold, a whooping cough, or a chronic cough, this medicine will cure it. It is a powerful expectorant and will loosen the phlegm in your lungs. It is also a good general tonic and will improve your health.

CATARH
This medicine is used for the treatment of catarrh of the bladder, urethra, and prostate. It is a powerful antiseptic and will destroy the bacteria that cause the inflammation. It is also a good general tonic and will improve your health.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE.
Disco's Cure
FOR CONSUMPTION.
It has permanently cured thousands of cases of consumption. If you have a cough, whether it is a cold, a whooping cough, or a chronic cough, this medicine will cure it. It is a powerful expectorant and will loosen the phlegm in your lungs. It is also a good general tonic and will improve your health.

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY
This medicine is used for the treatment of catarrh of the bladder, urethra, and prostate. It is a powerful antiseptic and will destroy the bacteria that cause the inflammation. It is also a good general tonic and will improve your health.

FREE
This medicine is used for the treatment of catarrh of the bladder, urethra, and prostate. It is a powerful antiseptic and will destroy the bacteria that cause the inflammation. It is also a good general tonic and will improve your health.

Hotel Pocahontas.

*GEO. + W. + WAGNER, *PROPRIETOR.
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. WAGNER.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI.

C. F. Moore, Editor.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1889.

Terms: \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. No. 29.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney. L. M. McClintock.
Recorder. J. J. Board.
County Clerk. C. O. Arbaugh.
County Treasurer. C. E. Board.
County Surveyor. Geo. Barker.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court commences on the first Monday in April, first Monday in June and first Monday in October.
County Court commences on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July term lasts.

L. M. MCCLINTOCK.

Attorney-at-Law.
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE.

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Physician & Surgeon.
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator.



Special Price.
The Times is sold at a special price of one cent per copy to those who order by mail.

Since the deep snow that fell upon the 25th of January, visiting preachers have been making their way to the town of Marlinton.

By the way Mr. Editor, the writer regrets you were not on hands to know and prevent the change in the name of this historic place, as you did so handsomely and effectively when objecting to any change in the name of West Virginia.

But to return from the digression, Sunday night a large bear, since near Mr. Hughes house and landed heartily on the remains of a calf, then retired to the spruce and laurel of Hackley mountain to sleep it off. He could not be found, however, by the party; headed by Andy McLaughlin; so he must have covered his retreat very skillfully. Two or three nights afterwards, three or four wildcats paraded the premises near Mr. McLaughlin's who went in pursuit of them with Messrs. Hughes and Tuke. Their dogs came upon a coon trail which was more to their liking and followed the same to a tree. By the time this interesting animal was done for, the hounds seemed to have lost all relish for wild cat operations and speculations the case closed abruptly.

When laquear and disease invade this troublous house of clay, the writer to look beyond my pains, and long to fly away.

Sworn to look inward and attend the shadows of his own breast he look upward, to the place where Jesus stands above.

A recent visit to a home on Knapp's creek recalled those words to the writer's mind. He misused the presence of an ill-fated lady, whose case had interested him very much the past two or three years. When a mere child, Miss Mary Ann Harkness became a helpless invalid, and for thirty years required constant attention, as she could not walk nor see and had little use of her hands. It has not been long since she died at the age of thirty-five years. She opened her mind confidently to a ministerial friend, during his visits. The last time he met her, she tearfully said, "My afflictions have been great, but all my sufferings are excelled by my Heavenly Father's love." Her mind was naturally of a superior order, her memory very retentive, and well stored with favorite passages of the scriptures, and portions of hymns. The faith of John was also of her favorite, and among the sentences of spiritual living, nothing seemed more precious to her than this:

Dear Father be my constant guide, And lead me on to heaven.

Monday, January 29, will be a memorable day in the writer's history, for he passed over the road now in course of construction around the McLaughlin landing.

Viewed from this road, Hughes' wife looks like a "thing of beauty," and may this pleasant village ever be a joy to her good old, beloved country. In the writer's opinion, the town of Marlinton is just as good as the city, and that is saying it in great haste.

It was a pleasure to meet Billy Moore, of Bremer's company, and his cousin, reaching the old mountains in the city, to tickle her just a little bit, and if I would just, I would have her giggle a few. He has a taste for what is amusing, and it will be a funny day when he tells me the height of his feelings. Long may he be writing letters, and long may he be writing letters.

was a novel experience to the writer, but it was successfully done, and a few rods more and the old road was reached.

W. T. P.

Faith Contentment.

With all this is justly said about the virtue of contentment, there is one species of it that lies like a worm at the core of all human progress. It is that which renders a man satisfied with his own attainments, content to remain where he is in the different spheres of activity or thought or usefulness, instead of ascending into others which are open to him and for which he may be fitted. Some men it is true, are so eager to push on beyond their powers, and become victims of "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself," but others, for various reasons, shrink from new tasks, new duties and new responsibilities, and thus greatly retard their own development and lessen their value to humanity.

There is certainly a great temptation to a certain class of minds to hold back, in the fact in every forward step, though a real gain be made, there is always an apparent loss. In the school, each promotion to a higher class brings with it a certain sense of inferiority. The boy who was even with or superior to his fellows now finds himself behind many of them. His work was easy before, and he was conscious of doing it well; now it is difficult, and he struggles and perhaps often fails. So when he completes his course and enters college or begins a business life, he who was at the top, and looked down upon others, is now at the bottom, and is looked down upon by others. Last year he was easily content and felt victorious; this year he has everything to learn and feels inferior. Yet it has been a long step upwards, and having taken it he would not willingly go back. His present stumbling efforts are better than his past triumphs.

Life is full of such changes. As fast as one succeeds in any enterprise another opens up before him. He has grown accustomed to the first, and is conscious of doing fairly well in it. The next is yet untried, and involves not only fresh exertions and energy but a fair one. The feeling of power will be replaced by the feeling of weakness, and the pleasure of success will be exchanged for the disappointment of short-coming. Many shrink from these painful sensations and remain satisfied with the peaceful and quiet discharge of the duties in which they have become habituated. They have, perhaps, succeeded well in their business and their domestic life. Every one respects the industry, energy, and fidelity which they have put into their work, and they are satisfied. But in some way they are invited to new and untried paths. Some proceed to change their activity and judgment and would probably come back upon them to write and exclaim with all their might, "I am content with what I have hitherto held but languidly. Oh humanity, in some of its many forms of suffering, demands of those men practical and then it has ever returned to them to be broken. The same truth, to which they have grown used, is a powerful secret, now made the active endeavor of every one of the multitude to promulgate and uphold it. But they hesitate to enter the coil, whatever it may be, and avoid personal reasons for not so proceeding. It is all new to them, and they doubt their powers. Some

one else, they think, can be found better fitted than they, their present duties claim all their time; they are contented as they are, and have no ambition to extend their sphere or multiply their obligations. Now, this kind of contentment is the one which works harm instead of good. To be content with the condition of life in which we are placed, and the circumstances which surround us, is a wholesome state of mind; but to be content with our achievements as to be unwilling to attempt others—to be so satisfied with the height we have gained that we refuse to ascend further, to be so well pleased with our small successes that we decline to risk our reputation in further endeavors—this is an apathy which will crush all advancements and prevent the healthy growth of human power.

There is another practice which grows out of this indolent self-complacency and is the source of much cruel injustice. Such persons very often criticize in a cold and unfeeling manner those who are trying to do the very things which they have themselves refused to attempt. They seem to imagine that, because they will not touch a burden that is to be borne, they are absolved from all obligation concerning it, and that those who do try manfully to carry it are expected, neither to hint nor to falter. They will look coolly on while some brave reformer or generous philanthropist is struggling to help his fellow men, and criticize his methods or his manner, and declare how differently they would conduct the affair if they attempted it. They do not see that, with all the blunders and failures that may make, he is far nobler than they, who, assuming to know better, yet refuse, through indolence or pride, to put forth a single effort in the matter. His feeblest attempts might rather to fill them with shame and humiliation that they have fallen so far behind him.

No past success or perfection can be any excuse for such conduct. It only affords more reason why men should press on to further efforts. As fast as any new duty is revealed to a man, or any great need of humanity appeals to his heart, or any trust or principle requires his assistance, an obligation is at once created which he can by no means repudiate or reason away. It stands there, either to welcome him to a higher life in its fulfillment, or to reproach him for neglecting the rightful claim.

"Unless thou shalt be as a tree, thou shalt not be as a tree." —Philadelphia Ledger.

The Vanderbilts Marriages.

A quiet citizen, worth his half million or more, and to me I always had some respect for the late William Vanderbilt and his wife when I saw how indifferent they were in the marriage of their children to money consideration. In most cases they let their children marry persons of respectability and good parentage, but without fortunes. That has been almost the case with the late William Vanderbilt, who built the Empress hotel, married a Virginia woman who could hardly keep her word, and who was understood, from going to jail. And yet, said he, "I never saw any one who appeared to be better than you go together, and much better it is than this everlasting greed to make more, and self ambition to acquire." —Chicago Express.

Senator Vance's Loss.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The intimate friends of Senator Vance of North Carolina, were exceedingly anxious about him today as they knew that he was undergoing a painful surgical operation. It was successfully accomplished this afternoon, word coming in the shape of a 4 o'clock telegram that the Senator had suffered the loss of an eye, which was intended to prevent the spread of a very painful disease. It is a fact not generally known among the colleagues of Senator Vance that he has been blind in one eye for more than a year, owing to a painful affliction something akin to erysipelas. All during the prolonged tariff debate, just closed, Senator Vance, who took a leading part in applying the Democratic side of the argument, has experienced great torture, which finally became so unbearable and threatening that treatment became necessary. A few days ago the senators told the Senator that it would be necessary to remove the blind eye to avoid the loss of sight in the other eye. With his characteristic humor Senator Vance replied that, as his right eye offended him, they might light it out, and they did so to-day.

Mr. Vance is one of the most popular men in the Senate—gentle, witty, and good hearted. He is an inimitable mimic and story teller, and is on good terms with Republicans and Democrats. Every man in the Senate was deeply pained to hear of his misfortune and many anxious inquiries to his house today. When they learned that he had borne the painful operation pluckily, and that he will be in his seat in the Senate again in a few days as well as ever, they were greatly gratified. When Mr. Vance returns to the chamber he will wear an artificial eye, which will answer some purposes, but which will fail to twinkle when its owner relates his quaint anecdotes. —N. Y. Sun.

Contentment Money.

One phase in business life which is not an uncommon one, and which shows that the world wags not so badly as it is said to do, is the returning to the merchants of "conscience money." It very often comes under our notice. The last occasion I observed was the other day at Hart's when a well known Catholic clergyman came up to Mr. Franklin, by whom I was standing, and handed him \$10, which a priest of his had asked him to restore to Hart's. Whether the amount the repentant creature recovered had been taken in money or goods of course to one knew, and equally so of course only the priest knew the name of the person making restitution. Not very long ago a widow who had been very wealthy, but had been reduced of everything was surprised by a visit of a gentleman who had formerly known her husband. He handed her \$100, which he said had just come to him direct of his late husband. He delivered to her, simply labeled "conscience money." You have heard the story of the man who sent \$250 money money to a shop keeper, with this laconic note:—"Here is \$250 of money, which I stole from you. I need something for my new coat when it wears again I will send the 'balance' \$250." This phantasmagoria, often presented in a fair sample of the kind we can see everywhere. —Globe Democrat.

Pocahontas Times.

L. C. LEBY, C. F. MOORE
LEWIS & MOORE,
 PROPRIETORS.
 C. F. MOORE, Editor.
 Published at the Press office at Huntersville, N. Va., on every other day.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One week 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100
 Two weeks 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200
 Three weeks 15 30 45 60 75 90 105 120 135 150 165 180 195 210 225 240 255 270 285 300
 One month 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400
 One year 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 177. \$1.00 in advance; after 4 months, \$1.50; after 12 months, \$1.50. These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, N. Va.

Feb. 7, 1889.

THE LEGISLATURE.

When it was announced some days ago that the dead lock which had been broken and the organization of the Senate effected, the disappointed public indulged the hope that such fully was ended, at least for this session. It was generally believed that, inasmuch as the democrats held the power to elect a United States Senator by so small a majority, they would certainly be too wise to cast any thing but a unanimous vote. But, alas! we find ourselves mistaken. History is repeating itself, and the scenes of 1887 are being re-enacted. The feature we most regret, however, is that it is partly occasioned by the conduct of our own representative, Mr. C. V. Dorr, which is as much a matter of surprise as it is of regret. When we recall the fact that Mr. Dorr was nominated by a convention and earnestly supported by many because he was the party's nominee and for no other reason, it seems exceedingly inconsistent for him now to place himself in the attitude of a bolter.

If we properly understand it, Jno. H. Kenna was nominated in caucus by more than a two-thirds vote, thus proving him to be the decided favorite. Furthermore we believe Kenna to be the choice of nine tenths of Mr. Dorr's constituents. Then we are totally unable to see how Mr. Dorr can fail to support Kenna and at the same time be true to his constituency, true to his party, and true to his pledges virtually made, if not explicitly.

He may have reasons sufficient to satisfy himself that his stand is justly taken; if so, the people have a right to know those reasons. Mr. Dorr has sense enough to know that nothing in the nature of a personal difference or prejudice should keep him from supporting the nominee of the democratic caucus; and he will later discover that nothing of that character will suffice to justify his action in the eyes of those who entrusted to him the right to represent them.

We anxiously hope he will no longer persist in delaying an election, but will at once fall into line and, though it be late, still show us that our confidence was not misplaced when we cast our votes for him on the 5th of Nov. last.

Hon. Anthony Higgins is the first Republican to represent Delaware in the United States Senate. An other remarkable thing is that for thirty six years, more than the life time of a generation, either a Democrat or a Republican has occupied that distinguished position.

Congressman Springer, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution in the U. S. making the Presidential term six years and eligibility for a second term.

Stood by the Cause.

From the outset the Gazette has stood itself to no man's interest in the Senatorial contest. It has expressed no preference; it has not denied any gentleman's claims to the support of the democratic majority for the office of Senator. It has expressed itself with genuine sincerity in favor of whomever the democrats should, in the wisdom of the majority, select for its honors, and has remained neutral as to all. It has pleaded with earnestness for harmony for the laying down of all pretensions that could by possibility interfere with the attainment of that condition of organization necessary to the very preservation of the democratic party. We have asked nothing else and we have desired nothing else.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that our position is in full accord with and has the hearty sympathy of every true democrat of the State. And there is no doubt that to-day, more than ever before, the democrats are fearfully and anxiously looking to the action of the democratic majority in the State Legislature to put an end to the fights and feuds that have demoralized the party, and delivered it almost to absolute defeat, and, by concert of action, repair the damage that it has already suffered.

But what is the spectacle that now presents itself? A democratic caucus by two thirds vote nominates Mr. Kenna for the office of United States Senator, and yet, when the ballot is taken in the Joint Assembly, the sense of the democratic party, fully and righteously and fairly expressed by the highest and only authority in the party, is disregarded from motives that form no excuse for disobedience, and that should not be entertained by anyone who occupies his position by virtue of democratic votes.

This is not a question to be determined by any man's personal whims, or by any man's ideas for what is best or worst, expedient or inexpedient for the party. The party judges of all these matters for itself, and in this case it has judged wisely or unwisely, no matter. Mr. Kenna is the regular, legitimately nominated candidate of the democratic party for the United States Senator. It is the duty of the democratic members of the Legislature to elect him.

It is a shame, it is wrong, it is dangerous in the highest degree to defy all the laws and precedents of the party, and risk its only chance of salvation as is being done now. This is our position on the matter as it now stands, and it would be our position no matter who stood in Mr. Kenna's shoes.

The first principle of democracy is obedience to the will of the majority.—*Charleston Gazette.*

An appeal is made to the people of this city in behalf of the National Home for Maimed Confederate Veterans at Austin, Texas. We trust that there will be a generous response to it on the part of our fellow citizens, including the Union veterans of the war. It is agreeable to hear that many of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic have already taken as interest in it. A goodly sum has recently been added to the fund by the people of Boston, and an attempt to raise contributions is to be made in other Northern cities. The institution that has been established at Austin for the past two years, is wholly inadequate to meet the demands upon it, and the desire of the managers is to raise means for the erection of a structure to replace the small wooden building which is now the Confederate Home. We trust that they may very soon be able to do this, and that New York will assist them in the philanthropic undertaking.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Reservoir Runs Away.

The reservoir at Roanoke, Va., mysteriously sank during a recent night. There were 2,500,000 gallons of water in the reservoir in the morning. Now there is nothing but a water abyss to be seen. The hole in the bottom of the basin is about fifteen feet in diameter, and there are large cracks in the earth extending in every direction. The water disappeared within five minutes. The Roanoke Waterworks Company's reservoir is located on Mill Mountain, about two miles south of the city. Two immense basins were only completed in the latter part of the past summer at a cost of \$50,000. They are immense holes dug in the mountain's side, large enough to hold 1,500,000 gallons of water each. They were lined with white clay and lined with brick laid with cement, after which a heavy coat of the best cement that could be procured was worked over the inside of the brick wall. The work was superintended by Howard Murphy, of Philadelphia, a hydraulic engineer of long and successful experience.

Vice President Tross when asked what he thought was the cause, said it was evidently due to causes in that section.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Just what the Samson trouble will end in is yet unknown. It is not likely that the United States and Germany will go to war; yet such a thing is among the probabilities. While the bones of contention is of little intrinsic value, the principle involved is one of great importance, and our government should act with firmness. The conduct of Secretary Hayard in the matter is highly satisfactory and commendable. Latest advices indicate that Liemar, the Dutchman, is beginning to weaken at the knees. While we are not so well prepared for naval warfare as we should be, still with the recent additions to our navy we could make it lively for the boys.

The House of Delegates unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday, refusing to consider any question connected with West Virginia's supposed share of the indebtedness of Old Virginia. To put the matter beyond all fear of recurring to vex their deliberations during this session, a motion was adopted to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution, and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

This to our mind, was a very wise disposition of the matter. There is no sense in vexing our State with this question until the action of Virginia shall create some basis for it.—*Charleston Gazette.*

New York city has been having considerable trouble with the employees of her street car lines. About 5,000 men have been on a strike for several days, not only refusing to work but endeavoring to keep others from taking their places. All cars that have been run for the last week have been under police protection. The mob has repeatedly undertaken to terrorize the city authorities, but have been checked in their attempts with but little difficulty. The trouble is not yet ended, but gradually dying out.

General Lawton, of Georgia, the American Minister to Austria, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect on the 5th of March, and will return to his country early in the summer. He is a man of sense and a gentleman, and has filled a diplomatic position in which there was little or nothing to do, as a man of sense and a gentleman should.

West Virginia's share of the money to be returned under the Direct Tax bill will be \$181,200.

St. Louis has no less than 78 Chinese laundries, and pays out over \$100,000 annually to Mongolians to have its washing done.

It is stated with a good deal of certainty by the leading newspapers that Senator Allison has declined a Cabinet position. A rare man he is, if that be true.

The latest news from Charleston is that one of the kickers has fallen into line and voted for Kenna. Dorr, however, is still unaccountably standing off. He is giving considerable ostentatious by his conduct, but not of a kind to be envied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The president has notified congress that Count Arco-Valley, the German minister, has informed the state department that German troops would be withdrawn from Senus and the neutrality of Senus preserved.—*Charleston Star.*

At last China has a railroad. It is eighty-one miles in length and cost, so the directors say, \$9000 per mile, which is regarded as the cheapest road in the world, considering the number of bridges and the length of the embankments.

It is reported that the Republican senate would probably confirm Hon. Joseph S. Miller, of this state, as civil service commissioner, if President Cleveland should see fit to appoint him. It is stated that Gen. Goff will use his influence to this end. This is a high compliment to Mr. Miller, who is a sterling Democrat, and one of the most energetic and capable men in the country.—*Charleston Star.*

It is said that there is only one Democratic member of the Kansas state senate. We regret that such is the case, but there is one advantage in it after all. A caucus held by him cannot fail of being harmonious and there is no danger of his failing to support the caucus nominee.—*Charleston Star.*

He may fail to support the caucus nominee, if as likely to change his mind as some politicians are.

Fiduciary Notice.

The following is a list of Fiduciaries whose accounts are before me for settlement.

John Logan, Ex'r of R. D. MacCubbin dec'd.

JAMES W. WARWICK, Jr.,

Can'y of acc'ts for Pocahontas county.

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